

VOGINSKO, S.

Accomplishments of the activists. Radio no.9:11 3 '61.
(KINA 14:10)

1. Predsedatel' soveta samodeyatel'nogo radioskuba, g.
Slavyansk.
(Radio clubs)

40032

S/258/62/002/002/007/018

I028/I228

26.11.81

AUTHOR: Kosterin, S. I., Koshmarov, Yu. A. and Gorskaya, N. M. (Moscow)

TITLE: Experimental investigation of the heat exchange of a plane plate in a supersonic rarefied gas stream

PERIODICAL: Inzhenernyy zhurnal, v. 2, no. 2, 1962, 263-269

TEXT: The paper presents the results of an experimental investigation of the heat transfer of a plane plate wetted by a supersonic rarefied gas stream under a zero angle of attack. The investigation was designed in view of the fact that the intermediate region of flow of gases, lying between the continuum region and the free-molecular region, had not been studied sufficiently, and that the various approximation methods used to determine heat exchange in this region needed a careful experimental check. The supersonic stream was created by means of a nozzle of variable shape, and its plane isentropic nucleus, of dimensions 30 × 30 mm, was used in the experiments. (The air was heated before entering the nozzle in the experiments on heat exchange). Silver or copper plates of different dimensions were used, their thickness being such that the ratio of the thickness to the mean free path was 0.11–0.05. The temperature at the center of the plates was measured by a thermocouple. The parameters of the gas stream were also measured. The recovery factor, the temperature of recovery, and the coefficient of heat transfer were determined. The range of variation of the parameters during the experiments

Card 1/2

X

Experimental investigation of...

S/258/62/002/002/007/018
I028/I228

was : $M = 2.6 - 3.2$, $Re = 20 - 240$. Results are compared with the results obtained from different theoretical formulas based on the continuum model. No theoretical solution is found to be satisfactory. There are 5 figures. The most important English-language reference are as follows: Schaaf, S. A. Theoretical Considerations in Rarefied Gas Dynamics. Heat transfer... a Symposium, Univ. Michigan Engng. Res. Inst. Bull., 1953

SUBMITTED: November 22, 1961

X

Card 2/2

KOSTENKO, S.I., inzh.

Experimental investigation of wear resistance and operational features of the 6APV-9x12 submersible pump. Mekh. i elek. sots. sel'khoz. 19 no.6:52-53 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Gosudarstvennyy vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy tekhnologicheskiy instituta remonta i ekspluatatsii mashinno-traktornogo parka.

(Pumping machinery)

KOSTENKO, S.I., inzh.

Methods for determining the optimum operating life of a loaded
centrifugal pump. Mekh.i elek.sots.sel'khoz. 20 no.4:54 '62.
(MIRA 15:8)

1. Gosudarstvennyy vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy tekhnolo-
gicheskiy institut remonta i ekspluatatsii mashinnotraktornogo
parka.

(Pumping machinery)

KOSTENKO, S.I.

Determining the optimal serviceability of a submersible centrifugal
pump. Sbor. rab. GOSNITI no.17:61-68 '62. (MIRA 17:9)

SAVENKO, P.P.; KOSTENKO, S.K. (Liyev); DONIGEVICH, M.I. (Chernovtsay)

Outlook for the development of air-borne public health services in the
Ukraine. Vrach.delo no.8:851-853 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Ministerstvo zdravookhraneniya USSR.
(UKRAINE--AERONAUTICS IN PUBLIC HEALTH)

KOSTENKO, S.K.; DONIGEVICH, M.I.

Method for determining the main qualitative indices of the work of stations of aviation medicine in the Ukraine. Vrach. delo no.11: 123-127 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Kiyevskaya respublikanskaya stantsiya sanitarnoy aviatii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya USSR i Stantsiya sanitarnoy aviatii Chernovitskoy oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy.
(UKRAINE—AVIATION MEDICINE)

KOSTENKO, S.N.

Urea clearance as a function test in tuberculosis of the kidneys. Urologia 28 no.2:10-14 Mr-Apr'63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Iz urologicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. A.M.Gasparyan)
I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.P.Pavlova.
(KIDNEYS—TUBERCULOSIS)

KOSTENKO, S.N., assistent

Functional changes in diseases of a single kidney. Trudy KGM
no.10:383-385 '63. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zav. kafedroy zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki RSFSR - prof. V.S.Semenov) Kalininskogo gosudarstvennogo medits'nskogo instituta i kafedry urologii (zav. kafedroy - prof. A.M.Gasparyan) 1-go Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akademika I.P.Pavlova.

Kostenko, S.S.

A method for the preparation of hyaluronic acid. S. S. Kostenko. Voprosy Med. Khim. 6, 114-114 (1953). Reprinted. Zhurnal. Biokhim. 1955; No. 2431.—Comminuted umbilical cord (100 g.) was extd. with 450 ml. of cold 10% soln. of KOH in 85% alc. for 15 hrs. with stirring. The supernatant fluid was poured off and residue washed twice with 100 ml. 85% alc. and once with H₂O. Hyaluronic acid (I) was extd. with 150 ml. 1% HOAc for 1.5-2.0 hrs. with stirring at pH 8.5. The viscous ext. was filtered through a double layer of gauze, again extd. with 100 ml. distd. H₂O for 10-15 min. I was reprecipitated 3 times its volume of 90% alc. contg. 1% CCl₄CO₂H. Flakes of I were washed 2-3 times for 30 min. with abt. alc., then with ether, and then dried. For each g. of the dry precip. thus obtained, which contained 40-60% of I, 200 ml. of distd. H₂O was added and occasionally stirred for 1-1.5 hrs. I was then centrifuged for 1 hr. at 3500-4000 r.p.m. I was ptd. by the addn. of 3-4 vols. of alc. acidified with CCl₄CO₂H, washed twice with pure alc., then ether and dried. The final dry product contains 75-80% of I. By calcn., the original raw material was extd. to contain 0.8-1.0% of I.
B. S. Levine

KOSTENKO, S.S.

Certain aspects of the planning of water purification processes for sugar factory boilers. Sakh.prom. 34 no.10:41-42 O '60.
(MIRA '13:10)

1. Kiyevenergonaladka.

(Sugar industry--Equipment and supplies)
(Feed--Water purification)

BRAGINSKIY, L.P.; GRIN', V.G.; KOSTENKO, S.V.; LAKHIN, V.V.; SUFKOVA, L.V.

Monuron and simazine as algicides used against filamentous
algae. Trudy Gidrobiol. ob-va 14:52-65 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut gidrobiologii AN UkrSSR, Kiyev.

VESNA, V.S.; GRIBACHEV, A.A.; KOSTENKO, S.V.

Contactless signal unit. Koks i khim. no.7:33-35 Jl '61.
(MIRA 14:9)

1. Konstruktorskoye byuro Koksokhimmasha Gosudarstvennogo
Vsesoyuznogo instituta po proyektirovaniyu predpriyatiy
koksokhimicheskoy promyshlennosti.
(Coke industry--Equipment and supplies)
(Signals and signaling)

VESELOVA, T.P.; VOROB'YEV, M.A.; YELIKOVSKAYA, Yu.A.; KOSTENKO, T.P.;
DOROSHINA, M.V.

Toxicity of hexachloroethane for cattle. Veterinariia 41
no.4:56-57 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Vsescouznyy institut gel'mintologii imeni akademika K.I.
Skryabina.

VEL'LOVA, T.P., kand. vet. nauk; VGDOB'YEV, M.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; DOROSHINA, M.V., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; VELIKOVSKAYA, Yu.A., vet. vrach; KOSTENKO, T.F., uchenyy zootekhnik

Significance of the injection of hexachloroethane in medicinal form to the cattle with fascioliasis. Trudy VIGIS 11:202-206
164.

MARKOV, B.P.; PANCHENKO, I.D.; KOSTENKO, T.G.

Diagrams of phase transitions for RbCl -- ZnCl₂ and CsCl -- ZnCl₂.
Ukr.khim.shur. 22 no.3:287-291 '56. (MIRA 9:9)

1.Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN USSR.
(Chlorides) (Phase rule and equilibrium)

AFONIN, A.G., KOSTENKO, T.P.

Using metal molds in making ceramic pipes. Stek. i ker. 17 no.6;
38-39 Je '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Pipe, Clay)

AUTHOR: Kostenko, V. (Ul'yanovsk) 107-58-7-38/43

TITLE: Adapting a Guitar (Adapterizatsiya gitary)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1958, Nr 7, p 58 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Two methods of converting an ordinary guitar into an electric guitar are described. In the first a piezo-element from headphones is fitted inside the guitar case. Because of its great sensitivity, however, acoustic feed-back may result. The second method consists in fitting electro-magnets from headphones underneath the strings. With both these methods the pick-up is then connected by a screened lead to the radio-receiver of AF amplifier.
There are 3 diagrams and 1 Soviet reference.

1. Stringed instruments--Modification 2. Radio receivers--Applications

Card 1/1

KOSTENKO, V., podpolkovnik

In a leading radio company. Voen. vest. 40 no. 1:99-101 Ja '61.
(MIRA 13:12)
(Radio, Military)

KOSTENKO, V.

To scores of foreign countries. Vnesh. torg. 43 no.10:45 '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

GOLEMBIOVSKIY, P.S.; KOSTENKO, V.A.

Device for directional signaling of short circuits to ground in
noncompensated electric power distribution networks. Avtom. i
prib. no.3:58-61 Jl-S '64. (MIRA 18:3)

PEGLOVSKIY, V.L. [Pehlovs'kyi, V.I.]; KOSTENKO, V.D.; VINNICHENKO, S.A.;
KOPYLOV, V.D.

Technology of the manufacture of press-molds for plastics. Leh.
prom. no.4:44-47 O-D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

TEPLOVA, V.P.; KOSTENKO, V.O.

Separation of protein from a Penicillium chrysogenum micelle
and study of its amino acid composition. Uch. zap. Vord. god.
un. no.27:32-35 '63. (MIRA 19:1)

DOROZHOVSKIY, Ye.S. [Dorozhovs'kyi, I.E.S.]; KORDUBA, B.M.; KOSTENKO, V.G.
[Kostenko, V.H.]

The Dirichlet problem in plane electrostatics. Visnyk L'viv. un.
Ser. mat. no.1:9-15 '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

Computation of the potential field and trajectories of a plane
electron-optical system. Ibid. 146-19

(MIRA 18:12)

KOSTENKO, V. G., Candidate Phys-Math Sci (diss) -- "The integration of certain nonlinear differential equations in partial derivatives by the group method".

L'vov, 1959. 7 pp (Min Higher Educ Ukr SSR, L'vov State U im Ivan Franko), 150 copies (KL, No 23, 1959, 160)

KOSTENKO, V.G.

[Integration of certain nonlinear partial-differential
equations by the group method] Intergruvannia deiakykh
neliniinykh dyferentsialnykh rivnian' v chastyynykh pokhid-
nykh grupovim metodom. Lviv, Vydzivs'koho univ., 1959.
20 p. (MIRA 13:12)
(Differential equations, Partial)

16,3000

Li361
 S/044/62/000/012/019/049
 A060/A000

AUTHORS: Kostenko, V.G., Yevstaf'yeva, N.V.

TITLE: Certain differential equations invariant with respect to groups of transformations

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, no. 12, 1962, 62, abstract 12B276
 (Zb. robit. aspirantiv Mekhan.-matem. ta fiz. fak. L'viv's'k. un-t,
 1961, no. 1, 100 - 104; Ukrainian)

TEXT: The authors consider nonlinear equations of the form

$$\Omega = \Delta u - \varphi(x, y) \cdot F(u) = 0, \quad (1)$$

which are invariant with respect to infinite continuous groups of translations.

Let

$$Uf = \xi(x, y, u) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \eta(x, y, u) \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \zeta(x, y, u) \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \quad (2)$$

be an arbitrary operator,

$$U''f = \xi \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \eta \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \zeta \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} + \alpha_1 \frac{\partial f}{\partial p} + \alpha_2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial q} + \beta_1 \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} + \beta_2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial s} + \beta_3 \frac{\partial f}{\partial t}, \quad (3)$$

Card 1/3

S/044/62/000/012/019/049
A060/A000

Certain differential equations invariant with

where

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{d\xi}{dx} - p \frac{d\xi}{dy} - q \frac{d\eta}{dx}, \quad \alpha_2 = \frac{d\xi}{dy} - p \frac{d\xi}{dy} - q \frac{d\eta}{dy}, \quad \beta_1 = \frac{d\alpha_1}{dx} - r \frac{d\xi}{dx} - s \frac{d\eta}{dx},$$

$$\beta_2 = \frac{d\alpha_1}{dy} - r \frac{d\xi}{dy} - s \frac{d\eta}{dy} = \frac{d\alpha_2}{dx} - s \frac{d\xi}{dx} - t \frac{d\eta}{dx}, \quad \beta_3 = \frac{d\alpha_2}{dy} - s \frac{d\xi}{dy} - t \frac{d\eta}{dy}$$

is a twice continued operator from operator (2). As follows from the work (RZhMat, 1962, 2B260) the differential equation (1) will be invariant with respect to translations if and only if

$$U'' \Omega = 0. \quad (4)$$

The set of translations which leaves the differential equation invariant always represents a closed group. Investigating (4) with $\varphi(x, y) = 1$, the authors obtain for the transformation coefficients the system of differential equations:

$$\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y}; \quad \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial u} = 0; \quad \frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial x \partial u} = \frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial y \partial u} = \frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial u^2} = 0;$$

$$\xi \frac{dF}{du} - F(u) \left(\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial u} - 2 \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial u^2}. \quad (5)$$

Card 2/3 NOT SELECTED

S/044/62/000/012/019/049

A060/A000

Certain differential equations invariant with

Then the authors restrict themselves to the case of nonlinear equations, which are invariant with respect to infinite continuous groups of transformations. (5) implies that ξ and η are harmonic conjugate functions of the variables x and y and do not depend on u ; $\xi = cu + \xi_1(x, y)$; substituting ξ in (5) and considering (5) as an identity in u we obtain: Theorem 1. To have the equation $\Delta u = F(u)$ be invariant with respect to an infinite continuous groups of translations, it is necessary and sufficient that $F(u) = p \cdot e^{ku}$, where p is defined in (3), and k is a constant. Theorem 2. For the nonlinear equation (1) with $\varphi(x, y) \neq \text{const}$ to be invariant with respect to an infinite continuous group of translations, it is necessary and sufficient that

$$\varphi(x, y) = \pm e^{\psi(x, y)}, \quad F(u) = e^{ku},$$

where $\psi(x, y)$ is any harmonic function, and k is any constant. I.N. Vekua's hypothesis (RZhMat, 1962, 2B260) as to the fact that, to find the general solution of the equation $\Delta u = \varphi(x, y) e^u$, it is sufficient to know that one of its particular solutions is confirmed from the viewpoint of group sets only for the case when $\varphi(x, y) = \pm |w(z)|$, where $w(z)$ is any analytic function of the variable $z = x + iy$.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

A.S. Fokht

Card 3/3

PIGULINSKIY, G.V.; KOZHIN, S.A.; KOSTENKO, V.G.

Reduction of 1-methyl-1-cyclohexene. Zhur. ob. khim. 28 no.6:
1656-1658 Je '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Cyclohexene) (Reduction, Chemical)

AUTHORS: Pigulevskiy, G.V., Kostenko, V. G. SOV/54-59-1-23/25

TITLE: Investigation of Silver-fir (*Abies Sibirica Ldb.*) Gallipot (K issledovaniyu zhivitsy sibirskoy pikhty (*Abies sibirica Ldb.*))

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Leningradskogo universiteta. Seriya fiziki i khimii, 1959, Nr 1, pp 154-156 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The bark of the Siberian firs contains in fine channels the gallipot which consists of volatile (like terpene) and non-volatile substances. The object of this paper is the investigation of the nonvolatile ingredients which hitherto have been to an only inconsiderable extent investigated. 2 acids were detected in them by the experiments described here: the neoabietic acid (I) and the abietic acid (II). Their chemical structure formulas are given. Furthermore the alcohol abienol was separated as a crystal hydrate from the neutral ingredient of the gallipot. The investigation of the structure of abienol will be the object of another paper. The analysis yields first the abienol which is an achromatic resinous mass. Its quantitative formula is $C_{17}H_{30}O_2$, its constants are $n_D^{20} 1.5332$, $[\alpha]_D^{20} +20.0^\circ$. The most intensive bands of the infrared absorption spectrum and the

Card 1/2

Investigation of Silver-fir (*Abies Sibirica Ldb.*) Gallipot

SOV/54-59-1-23/25

ultraviolet absorption spectrum are given. The neoabietic acid was first obtained as salt of the diethyl amine. It was then obtained in pure form by means of boric acid. It has the formula $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$, its constants are: melting point $179 - 179.5^\circ$,

$[\alpha]_D^{15} 164.4^\circ$. The infrared absorption band and the ultraviolet absorption maximum are given. The abietic acid was obtained from the mother solution similarly to the neoabietic acid. Its constants are: melting point $173 - 174.5^\circ$, $[\alpha]_D^{16} -115.6^\circ$. Infrared absorption bands and ultraviolet absorption maximum are given. All data obtained are compared with data from publications. There are 7 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: April 10, 1958

Card 2/2

PIGULEVSKIY, G.V.; KOSTENKO, V.G.

Investigation of crude turpentine from Siberian fir (*Abies
Sibirica* Ldb.) Vest. LGU 14 no.4:154-156 '59. (MIRA 12:5)
(Fir) (Turpentine)

79-28-5-68/69

AUTHORS: Pigulevskiy, G. V., Kozhin, S. A., Kostenko, V. G.

TITLE: Reduction of the Monooxide Limonene With the Aluminumhydride of Lithium (Vosstanovleniye monookisi limonena alyumogidridom litiya)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 5,
pp. 1413 ~ 1415 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The catalytic hydration of the α -oxides of the terpene series into the corresponding alcohols takes place very difficultly and only with side processes, as was stated already earlier by the authors (Reference 1). The reduction of the oxides with the aluminumhydride of lithium (LiAlH_4) offers a more convenient method for transforming α -terpene oxides into alcohols, if it is not accompanied by side processes. As a basis for the present investigation the monooxide of limonene (Oxyd-1,2-p-menthen-8,9) was used which was first synthetized by N. A. Prilezhayev (Reference 2). In the reduction of this oxide with LiAlH_4 only alcohols formed, namely, d-neodihydrocarveol

Card 1/2

79-28-5-68/69

Reduction of the Monooxide Limonene With the Aluminumhydride of Lithium

of high symmetric purity, and β -terpineol. Both alcohols were characterized by corresponding derivatives. Besides, additional combination diffusion spectra were taken. Thus it was found that the reduction of the monooxide of limonene with LiAlH_4 with opening of the oxide ring into both directions takes place under the formation of a tertiary alcohol of β -terpinol and of a secondary one of d-neodihydrocarveol. In the work by Holub, Herout, Sorm (Reference 6), these authors seem to have neglected this circumstance, namely, that in the reduction of the monooxide of limenone, besides β -terpineol, also the neodihydrocarveol had formed. There are 10 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Leningrad State University)

SUBMITTED: May 6, 1957

Card 2/2

AUTHORS:

Pigulevskiy, G. V., Kozhin, S. A., Kostenko, V. C.

SOV/79-28-6-50/63

TITLE:

On the Problem of the Reduction of 1-Methylcyclohexene-1-Oxide (K voprosu o vosstanovlenii okisi 1-metiltsiklogeksena-1)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 6, pp. 1656-1658
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The reduction of the 1-methylcyclohexene-1-oxide by means of lithiumaluminum hydrate (LiAlH_4) published by Musseron and his collaborators (Musseron) (Ref 1) attracted the attention of the authors who carried out a reduction of 1-limonene monoxide on the same conditions; on this occasion they also obtained a secondary alcohol, the d-neodihydrocarveol of high asymmetric purity besides the only tertiary alcohol of 1-methylcyclohexanol-1 as mentioned by those authors. Both alcohols formed in the same quantities. This somehow unexpected course of reaction caused the authors to check most exactly the data supplied by Musseron and his collaborators, as they had in view the analogy of the two oxides. The reduction of the oxide of 1-methylcyclohexene-1 was repeated

Card 1/3

SOV/79-28-6-50/63

On the Problem of the Reduction of 1-Methylcyclohexene-1-Oxide

with special attention being paid to the purity of the initial products. The combination diffusion spectra were used for the characterization of the investigated products. The methylcyclohexene-1 necessary for the production of the oxide was produced by the dehydration of the 1-methylcyclohexanol-1 by means of the p-toluene sulfochloride in pyridine solution; this had a favorable effect on the further course of the investigation (yield 68%). The investigation of the spectra undoubtedly pointed to the similarity of the synthesized hexene. The oxide of this 1-methylcyclohexene-1, obtained by oxidation with acetylhydrogen peroxide ($\text{CH}_3\text{CO}-\text{O}-\text{OH}$) was identical to that synthesized by Mousseron. The results of the reduction of 1-methylcyclohexene-1-oxide with LiAlH_4 proved completely the result mentioned in (Ref 1). The only reduction product is the tertiary alcohol of the 1-methylcyclohexanol-1; this could also be supported by spectral analysis by the spectrum line characteristic for tertiary alcohols in contrast to that of secondary ones. Thus the dehydration of 1-methylcyclohexanol-1 by means of p-toluene sulfochloride can be regarded as a convenient method for the synthesis of the individual 1-methylcyclohexene-1.

Card 2/3

SOV79-28-6-50/63
On the Problem of the Reduction of 1-Methylcyclohexene-1-Oxide

There are 6 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet
(Leningrad State University)

SUBMITTED: May 6, 1957

1. Cyclohexane derivatives--Synthesis

Card 3/3

5.3600

75701
SOV/80-32-10-50/51

AUTHORS: Pigulevskiy, G. V., Kostenko, V. G., Andreyeva, L. F.

TITLE: Brief Communications. Preparation of Discrete Linalyl Chloride

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Vol 32, Nr 10, pp 2367-2370 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Linalool in reaction with PCl_3 gave a mixture of 40% linalyl chloride and 60% geranyl chloride. It is known that lithium aluminum hydride reacts with primary chlorides but does not reduce the tertiary chlorides. Lithium aluminum hydride reacts completely at room temperature with geranyl chloride, forming dihydromyrcene. Linalyl chloride is not reduced in this reaction, and the obtained mixture of linalyl chloride and dihydromyrcene was separated by distillation. Hydrogenation of linalyl chloride and dihydromyrcene shows the presence of two double bonds in the above compounds. This is proof that upon reduction of chloride with lithium aluminum hydride the double bonds do not reduce

Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000825210015-7

Brief Communications. Preparation of Discrete Linalyl Chloride

75701
SOV/80-32-10-50/51

and that the chloride does not contain an admixture of cyclic chlorides. In comparison with geranyl chloride, linalyl chloride has lower specific gravity and smaller refractive index and is optically active. There are 2 figures; 1 table; 7 references, 4 Soviet, 1 U.S., 1 German, 1 British. The U. S. and British references are: I. Frevet, G. Kon, J. Chem. Soc., 3131 (1950); E. Johnson, R. Bleizzard, H. Carhart, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 70, 3664 (1948).

SUBMITTED: December 20, 1958

Card 2/2

5(3)

SOV/20-128-2-23/59

AUTHORS: Pigulevskiy, G. V., Kostenko, V. G.

TITLE: Abienol, Its Production and Properties

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 128, Nr 2, pp 305-308
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: An alcohol with an empirical formula $C_{17}H_{28}O$ was isolated from the liquid resin of the silver fir (*Abies pectinata* D.C.), and called abienol (Ref 1). Its crystallohydrate with water melts at 62° . The authors isolated from among the nonvolatile components of the resin secretion of the Siberian fir (*Ab. sibirica* Ldb.) (Ref 2) an abienol in the form of abienol hydrate corresponding to the one mentioned in reference 1 (Table 1). It was different in the following points: it was crystalline, with a melting point at $40-42^{\circ}$, and had a higher optical rotation activity. Contrary to the data (Ref 1) abienol and abienol hydrate contain 2 double bonds each. Hydrating of the 1st double bond proceeds much faster than that of the 2nd one. This points to their different character. The infra-red spectra (Fig 1) of the abienol hydrate showed 2 bands cor-

Card 1/3

Abienol, Its Production and Properties

SOV/20-128-2-23/59

responding to the valence vibrations of C=C: 1600 cm^{-1} and 1642 cm^{-1} . This can be explained by the presence of 2 conjugate double bonds. This is also confirmed by the ultraviolet spectrum. Both in abienol hydrate and in abienol, the groups CH_2 and CH_3 were detected spectroscopically. It is very probable that abienol hydrate contains the group $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$. The abienol hydrate isolated by the authors loses water at $90-95^{\circ}$ on heating in the vacuum, and is transformed to abienol. When the latter is dissolved in alcohol, a white precipitation is formed. It is amorphous and melts at $115-120^{\circ}$. It is an abienol polymer $(\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{28}\text{O})_5$. Visible light is also capable of effecting this polymerization. With these results, the contradictory data of reference 1 become evident: a partially polymerized abienol was present there. The statement saying that abienol hydrate cannot be obtained from abienol by treatment with 96% ethanol was also refuted by the authors. Thus, the transformation of abienol hydrate to abienol, and vice versa, is not accompanied by any structural changes in the molecule (except for polymerization). There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 5 ref-

Card 2/3

Abienol, Its Production and Properties

SOV/20-128-2-23/59

erences, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A. A. Zhdanova
(Leningrad State University imeni A. A. Zhdanov)

PRESENTED: May 11, 1959, by B. A. Arbuzov, Academician

SUBMITTED: May 6, 1959

Card 3/3

KOSTENKO, V. G., Cand Chem Sci -- (diss) "Investigation of the resin of the Siberian fir *Abies sibirica* ldb." Leningrad, 1960. 18 pp; (Leningrad Order of Lenin State Univ im A. A. Zhdanov, Chemistry Faculty); 225 copies; price not given; (KL, 17-60, 141)

503400

78314
SOV/19-30-3-68/69

AUTHORS: Pigulevskiy, G. V., Kostenko, V. G.

TITLE: Letters to the Editor. Concerning the Empirical Formula of Abienol

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol 30, Nr 3, p 1057 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors report that the empirical formula of abienol, suggested by H. Winhaus and R. Mucke (Ber., 75, 1830 (1942)) is in disagreement with the results of analysis of abienol and its derivatives separated from *Abies sibirica* Ldb. The authors suggest a new empirical formula for abienol and its derivatives (see table) and consider abienol to be a diterpenoid bicyclic alcohol. There are 1 table; and 4 references, 1 German, 1 Czechoslovak, 2 Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Leningrad State University (Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

SUBMITTED: November 17, 1959
Card 1/2

78314 SOV/79-30-3-68/69

Table A. Data on elemental analyses of abienol and its derivatives (in %). (a) Compound; (b) found; (c) empirical formula; (d) calculated; (e) abienol hydrate; (f) abienol; (g) abienol polymer; (h) dihydroabienol (mp 92-94°); (*) formula proposed by authors; (**) formula proposed by H. Winhaus and R. Mucke.

a	b		c	d	
	c	H		c	H
e	77.54	11.81	$C_{20}H_{36}O_2$ **	77.86	11.76
	77.70	11.80		76.62	11.37
	78.22	11.83	$C_{17}H_{30}O_2$ **		
	78.16	11.88			
f	82.45	11.86	$C_{20}H_{34}O$ **	82.69	11.80
	82.58	11.83	$C_{17}H_{28}O$ **	82.25	11.37
g	82.53	11.78	$(C_{21}H_{31}O)_n$ **	82.69	11.80
	82.44	11.76	$(C_{17}H_{38}O)_n$ **	82.25	11.37
h	81.98	12.38	$C_{20}H_{36}O$ **	82.13	12.40
	81.73	12.34	$C_{17}H_{30}O$ **	81.60	12.08

Card 2/2

5.3400

77656
SOV/80-33-2-31/52

AUTHORS: Pigulevskiy, G. V., Kostenko, V. G.

TITLE: Neoabietic and Abietic Acids, Primary Rosin Acids of
Siberian Fir (*Abies Sibirica* Ldb.) Resin

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1960, Vol 33, Nr 2, pp 439-444
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: Siberian fir is used in USSR as a source of an essential oil containing bornyl acetate; it is also used in medicine. The resin is used for the preparation of Canada balsam substitutes. The authors found that, similarly to the resin of *Abies pectinata* D. C. (Ber., 1942, Vol 75, p 1830), the siberian fir resin contains abietic acid (2.5%) and neoabietic acid (5%). The physical constants of acids were close to those determined by other authors (ZhOKh., 1958, Vol 28, p 543; ibid., 1940, Vol 10, p 1894; G. C. Harris, T. F. Sanderson, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 1948, Vol 70, p 339). The reduction of the acids with lithium aluminum hydride

Card 1/2

PIGULEVSKIY, G.V.; KOSTENKO, V.G.; MARKUSHKIN, N.I.

Uniformity of the abietinol of Ruzicka and Meyer. Zhur. ob. khim.
30 no.10:3489-3492 O '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Abietyl alcohol)

PIGULEVSKIY, G.V.; KOSTENKO, V.G.; KOSTENKO, L.D.

Ascertaining the structure of abietinol. Zhur.ob.khim. 31
no.9:3143 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.A.Zhdanova.
(Abietyl alcohol)

PIGULEVSKIY, G.V.; KOSTENKO, V.G.; KOSTENKO, L.D.

Elucidation of the structure of abienol. Zhur. ob. khim.
32 no.2:656 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Alcohols)

RUMYANTSEV, V.I.; VECHKANOV, G.N.; YEZHOV, V.A.; KOSTENKO, V.G.

Nature of acids present in a second butyl acetate solution of
penicillin. Uch. zap. Mord. gos. un. no.27:25-31 '63.

(MIRA 19:1)

I. 08939-67 EXP(1) IJP(c) AT
ACC NRI AR6013768

SOURCE CODE: 01/00-14/05/000/010/1085/1086

AUTHOR: Dorozhov's'kyy, Yo. S.; Korduba, B. M.; Kostenko, V. H.

47

ORG: None

TITLE: Computation of the field and trajectories of a flat electron optical system

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Matematika, Abs. 10B405

REF SOURCE: Visnyk L'vivs'k. un-tu. Ser. mekhan.-matem., vyp. 1, 1965, 46-49

TOPIC TAGS: electron optics, flat electron optics, electron motion, computer/EVM
M-20 computer

ABSTRACT: An electron optical system consisting of three pairs of parallel electrodes is considered. On two pairs of equal length, the potential $U=1$ is given, on the third pair $\Delta U=0$. Field computation reduces to the Dirichlet problem for the Poisson equation $U = q(x,y)$ (1) in a rectangle, under the condition $U = 1$ (2) (L - is the boundary of the rectangle). Now $q(x,y) = 0$ everywhere inside the rectangle, except on the electrodes, where $U(x,y) = u(x,y)$ (3). For the solution of the problem (1), (2), (3), - the method of G.M. Polozhiy is used. Computational formulas for the calculation of the potential field, and an algorithm for a computerized calculation of the coefficients of the relevant system of algebraic equations are given. It is noted that the use of the extrapolation formula of Adams-Sturmer and of the compu-

Card 1/2

UDC 518.517.944/.947

L 08939-67

ACC NR: AR6013768

D

ted potential field enables the determination of electron trajectories from differential equations of the type

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial u(x, y)}{\partial y},$$

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial u(x, y)}{\partial x}$$

Numeric results of solutions for the problem (1), (2), (3) on the M-20 computer are given. [Translation].

SUB CODE: 09, 12/

Card 2/2 nat

L-2263-66 ENT(c) IVP(6)

ACC NR: AR6005182

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/65/000/009/B012/B012

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 9B126

AUTHORS: Dorozhovs'kyj, Ye. S.; Korduba, B. M.; Kostenko, V. H.

TITLE: Dirichlet problem for planar electrostatics

REF SOURCE: Zadacha Dirikhle ploskoyi elektrostatyky. Visnyk Kyivs'k. un-tu. Ser. matem. ta mekhan., no. 6, 1964, 152-158

TOPIC TAGS: electrostatics, Dirichlet problem, Poisson equation, computer application

TRANSLATION: The authors solve the external Dirichlet problem for planar electrostatics in an unbounded medium by reducing the latter to the internal problem in a rectangle for the Poisson equation. Using the symmetry of the problem, they solved with an electronic computer the resultant system of algebraic equations for the determination of the unknown parameters, and also obtain the potential field in any of the 128,293 internal junction points of a rectangular grid.

SUB CODE: 20

Card 1/1 last

L 20283-66 EWT(d) IJP(c)
ACC NR: A16003593

SOURCE CODE: UR/3185/65/000/001/0009/0015

AUTHORS: Dorozhov's'ky, Ye. S. (Dorozhovskiy, Ye. S.); Korduba, B. M.; Kostenko, V.H.

ORG: none

TITLE: The Dirichlet problem of planar electrostatics

SOURCE: Lvov. Universytet. Visnyk. Seriya mekhaniko-matematychna, no. 1, 1965, 9-15

TOPIC TAGS: Dirichlet problem, electrostatics, matrix function, algebraic equation, computer calculation, dipole antenna, slot antenna, antenna array

ABSTRACT: The authors solve the external Dirichlet problem for planar electrostatics in an unbounded region using the method of G. N. Polozhiy (Chislennye resheniya dvumernykh i trekhmernykh krayevykh zadach matematicheskoy fiziki i funktsii diskretnogo argumenta [Numerical Solution of Two-Dimensional and Three-Dimensional Boundary Value Problems of Mathematical Physics and Functions of Discrete Arguments], Kiev University Publication, 1952). The problem, say, of the radiation from several pairs of dipole or slots situated between two long screens is reduced by means of such a method to the internal problem in a rectangle for the Poisson equation. The matrix equations and solutions are transformed into a resultant system of algebraic equations based on the symmetry of the problem, and solutions are obtained for a number of screen lengths in a form suitable for electronic computer evaluation. The results are subsequently used to obtain the potential field. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 12

Card 1/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000825210015-7

L 20383-66

ACC NR: AT6003593

formulas.

SUB CODE:20, 12/SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 001/

Card 2/2

vmb

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000825210015-7"

L 32981-66 EWT(1) LJP(c) AT
ACC NR: AR6016261

SURCE CODE: UR/0058/65/000/011/H051/H052

79
B

AUTHOR: Dorozhov's'kyy, Ye. S.; Korduba, B. M.; Kostenko, V. H.

TITLE: Calculation of the field and trajectories of one plane electron-optical system

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fiz. Abs. 11Zh358

REF SOURCE: Visnyk L'viv's'k. un-tu. Ser. mekhan.-matem., vyp. 1, 1965, 46-49

TOPIC TAGS: electron optics, electron motion, Dirichlet problem, Poisson equation, electric potential, electrostatic field, computer calculation, algorithm

ABSTRACT: The authors consider an electron-optical system consisting of three pairs of parallel electrodes. A potential $U = 1$ is applied to two pairs of electrodes of equal length, and $U = 0$ on the third. The calculation of the field of such a system reduces to the Dirichlet problem for the Poisson equation $\Delta U = q(x, y)$ in a rectangle, under the condition that $U = 1$ on the boundary of the rectangle, and $q(x, y) = 0$ everywhere inside the rectangle, with the exception of the electrodes, on which $U(x, y) = u(x, y)$ is specified. Computation formulas are given to determine the potential field and an algorithm is presented for the computer calculation of the coefficients of the system of algebraic equations. It is indicated that by using the Adams-Stoermer extrapolation formula, and by assuming the potential field that results from the calculation, it is possible to determine the flight trajectory of the electrons from the system of ordinary differential equations of the form

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial u(x, y)}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{d^2x}{dy^2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial u(x, y)}{\partial x}.$$

Card 1/2

L 32981-66

ACC NR: AR6016261

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825210015-7

Numerical results obtained with the M-20 electronic computer are presented. I. Sheli-khova. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 20/

Card 2/2 BK

L 11395-67 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(j) IJP(c) AT/RM
 ACC NR: AP7003651

SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/66/036/008/1368/1372

37

AUTHOR: Dzhidzhelava, A. V.; Konovalova, M. Ya.; Kostenko, V. I.; Dykhanov, N. N.

ORG: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Single Crystals, Scintillation Materials, and Especially Pure Chemical Substances (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monokristallov, stsentillyatsionnykh materialov i osoboi chistykh khimicheskikh veshchestv)

TITLE: Research in the field of organic electrets. II. Synthesis of N'-acylsubstituted arylsulfohydrazides and their electret effect

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii v. 36, no. 8, 1966, 1368-1372

TOPIC TAGS: electret, organic synthetic process, hydrazine derivative, aliphatic carboxylic acid

ABSTRACT: By the reaction of arylsulfohydrazides with acylchlorides in dioxane at room temperature, N' -acryloyl- and N' -methacryloylhydrazides of benzene-, p-toluene-, p-nitrobenzene-, and all four p-halobenzenesulfonic acids, as well as the N' -acetylhydrazides of p-toluene-, p-chloro-, p-bromo-, and p-iodobenzenesulfonic acids, were synthesized and characterized. All the N' -acylsubstituted arylsulfohydrazides exhibited an ability to pass into the electret state. For all the N' -acryloyl-, methacryloyl-, and acetylsubstituted arylsulfohydrazides, the surface charge of the electret and its stability with time ("lifetime") were found to depend upon the method of preparation. In addition,

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.319.2:547.583.6:547.583.2

0926 0270

ACC NR: AP7003651

~~APPROVED FOR RELEASE 06/14/2000 ON N'-acryloyl- and N'-acetylsubstituted arylsulfohydrazides were observed, determined by the nature of the acyl radical. For the N'-acryloyl derivatives, the highest charge was obtained in electrets prepared from N'-acryloyl derivatives of p-nitro- and p-iodobenzenesulfohydrazides, while for the acylsubstituted derivatives, the highest charge was observed in the electrets prepared from N'-acetylbenzenesulfohydrazide, unsubstituted in the aromatic ring. The best mechanical properties (ability for triboelectricity when heated 10-15° above the melting point, high mechanical strength) and the longest "lifetime" were manifested by electrets of arylsulfohydrazides containing unsaturated aliphatic carboxylic acid residues in the N'-position. Orig. art. has 3 tables. [JPRS: 38,970]~~

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 24Apr65 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2 jb

M-3

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Cereal Crops.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 13, 1958, No. 58584

Author : Kostenko, V. I.
 Inst : Scient-Research Tadzhik Agricultural Institute
 Title : Promising Pea Variety G-3

Orig Pub : Byul. nauchn.-tekhn. inform. Tadzh. n.-i. in-ta zemled.,
 1957, No 1, 16-17

Abstract : The hybrid variety of pea G-3, raised at the Tadzhik select station is described. Its yielding capacity exceeds the local varieties by 2.5 cwt/ha. The agro-technic and means of pea weevil (*Bruchus pisorum*) control are described.

Card 1/1

57

GAZIZOV, M.S., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; LEBEDYANSKAYA, Z.P., inzh.;
 APPROVED FOR RELEASE 06/14/2000 KOSTENKO, V.I., inzh.; PROZOROV, L.B.,
 kand. tekhn.nauk; BEZPALOV, P.M., inzh.; CIA-RDP86-00513R000825210015,
 KRUPKIN, L.V., inzh.; KRUPKIN, L.V., inzh.; BEZPALOVA, S.I., inzh.;
 SHCHERBATENKO, A.P., inzh.; KOROTKOV, G.V., kand. geol.-mineral.
 nauk, retsenzent; VASIL'IEV, P.V., doktor geol.-mineral. nauk;
 retsenzent; SHEVYAKOV, L.D., akad., otd. red.; MAN'KOVSKIY, G.I., otd. red.;
 STOLYAROV, A.G., red. izd.-va; GUSEVA, A.P., tekhn. red.; RYLINA, Yu.V., tekhn.
 red.
 [Experience in lowering the water table in mineral deposits under complex hydrogeological conditions] Opyt vodoponizheniya na mestorozhdeniakh poleznykh iskopаемых so slozhnymi gidrogeologicheskimi usloviami. Meakva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1963.
 411 p. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut gornogo dela. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR sveduyushchiy laboratoriye spetsial'nykh sposobov prokhodki gornykh vyrabotok i vodoponizheniya Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta Kurskoy magnitnoy anomalii (for Man'kovskiy).
 (Water, Underground) (Ore deposits)

ACCESSION NR: AP4041338

S/0119/64/000/006/0014/0016

AUTHOR: Kostenko, V. I.

TITLE: High-sensitivity temperature regulator

SOURCE: Priborostroyeniye, no. 6, 1964, 14-16

TOPIC TAGS: regulator, temperature regulator, high sensitivity temperature regulator, crystal growing

ABSTRACT: The sensitivity of existing AM-carrier temperature regulators is inadequate for precise temperature control in large-size furnaces. A phase-modulation (PM) temperature regulator is suggested whose principle of operation ensures: (1) Upon a deviation of the controlled temperature, the controlling-voltage phase varies gradually and (2) With any value of the controlled temperature, the value of the control voltage remains constant. The regulator sensitivity is determined by the phase transfer factor of the measuring scheme and is

Cord 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000825210015-

ACCESSION NR: AP4041338

independent of the control voltage or the amplifier gain. A static continuous PM experimental model of a temperature regulator is described which consists of a phase modulator, an amplifier-limiter, a phase-sensitive element, and a final control unit. As conventional carrier-envelope correction methods are inapplicable to this regulator, the PM control voltage is once more phase-modulated by the voltage derived from a correction circuit. A model with a 30-500°C range was used for controlling the temperature of a crystal-growing electric furnace; it is reported that the temperature deviation was $\pm 0.025^\circ\text{C}$ at the 300°C point. "G. L. Siburyayev took part in building and aligning the regulator." Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

ENCL: 00

SUBMITTED: 00

OTHER: 001

SUB CODE: TD, 28

NO REF Sov: 005

Cord 2/2

DZHIDZHEVA, A.B.; KONOVALOVA, M.Ya.; KOSTENKO, V.I.; DYKHANOV, N.N.

Study of organic electrets. Part 1: Hydrazides of aromatic
sulfonic acids. Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.5:831-833 My '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

I. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monokristallov,
stsentillyatsionnykh materialov i osobt chistykh khimicheskikh
veshchestv, Khar'kov.

L 57454-05 EWT(1)/EPA(s)-2/EPP(c)/EEC(k)-2/ENG(m)/EPA(w)-2/T/EPA(bb)-2/EWA(h)
1965-02-07/Febr IJP(c) JMB/TI/AM/AT
REFERENCE NR: AP5016735

UR/0286/65/000/010/0047/0047
621.313.07

46
B

AUTHOR: Kostenko, V. I.

TITLE: High-sensitivity thermoregulator. Class 21, No. 171040

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 10, 1965, 47

TOPIC TAGS: thermoregulator, bridge converter 25

ABSTRACT: The proposed thermoregulator contains a bridge converter, a voltage amplifier, a phase-sensitive rectifier, which controls the voltage choke, and a derivative corrective circuit. The first two arms of the converter consist of a resistance thermometer and a variable resistor. The third and fourth arms of the converter contain capacitive reactances to increase sensitivity and eliminate noise effects. To eliminate the spurious amplitude modulation component of the signal produced by the converter, the converter has an amplitude limiter consisting of two diodes connected in opposition which shunt the circuit of the second tube of the amplifier. The converter also has a negative feedback circuit which loops the power amplifier and contains a diode to which cutoff bias is applied from a separate potentiometer. [DW]

Card 1/2

L 57454-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5016735

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 21May62

NO REF SOV: 000

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC

OTHER: 000

ATTD PRESS: 4044

llc
Card 2/2

KOSTENKO, V.I., inzh.

Simple device for the input of signal correction. Priborostroenie
no.6:23 Je '65. (MIRA 1S:7)

KOPEYKOVSKII, V.M.; KOSTENKO, V.K.

Drying mechanism for sunflower seeds rich in oil. Izv.vys.ucheb.
zav.; pishch. tekhn. no.6:66-72 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Krasnodarskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti, kafedra
tekhnologii zhirov.
(Sunflower seed—Drying)

KOPEYKOVSKIY, V.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOSTENKO, V.K., inzh.

Changes occurring in the acid number of sunflower seed oils from
high oil content species in connection with drying. Masl.-zhir.
prom. 28 no.3:12-17 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Krasnodarskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti.
(Sunflower seed oil--Testing)

KOPEYKOVSKIY, V.M., kand.-tekhn. nauk; KOSTENKO, V.K., inzh.

Effect of the flow rate of the heat carrier on the rate of
drying of sunflower seeds. Masl.-zhir. prom. 28 no.10:
13-16.0 '62. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Krasnodarskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti.

KOPEYKOVSKIY, V.M.; KOSTENKO, V.K.

Effect of the vitality of the sunflower seeds with high oil content
on their keeping quality in storage. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; pishch.tekh.
(MIRA 16:12)
no.5:14-18 '63.

1. Krasnodarskiy politekhnicheskii institut, kafedra tekhnologii
zhirov.

KOSTENKO, V.K., ~~sh.~~

Studying the drying process of high-oil content sunflower seeds under
industrial conditions. Masl.-zhir.prom. 28 no.8:4-10 Ag '62.

(MIRA 17:2)

1. Krasnodarskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti.

KOSTENKO, V.K.; KOPEYKOVSKIY, V.M.

Studying the stepped system for drying sunflower seeds.

Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; pishch. tekhn. no.6:14-15 '63.

(MIRA 17:3)

1. Krasnodarskiy politekhnicheskiy institut, kafedra tekhnologii zhirov.

KOPEYKOVSKIY, V.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOSTENKO, V.K., kand.tekhn.nauk

Changes in the acid number of oil and losses of dry matter during
the drying of sunflower seeds with high oil content. Masl.-zhir.prom.
29 no.9:7-13 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Krasnodarskiy institut poshchevoy promyshlennosti.

KOPEYKOWSKIY, V.M.; KOSTENKO, V.K.

Modification of protein substances of high-oil sunflower seeds
under different drying conditions. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; pishch.
tekhn. no.3:51-54 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Krasnodarskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti, kafedra
tekhnologii zhirov.
(Sunflower seed—Drying) (Proteins)

KOPEYKOVSKIY, V.M.; KOSTENKO, V.K.

Effect of the conditions of the thermal drying of sunflower
oilseeds on the oil quality. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; pishch.tekh.
no.4:72-76 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Krasnodarskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti, kafedra
tekhnologii zhirov.
(Sunflower seed oil—Testing)

KOSTENKO, V.K., inzh.

Colorimetric methods of determining the amount of phosphor-containing substances in oil. *Masl.tazhir.prom.* 28 no.11:9-12 N '62.
(MIRA 15:12)

1. Krasnodarskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti.
(Oils and fats—Analysis)

KOSTENKO, V. K.

Effect of the thickness of the blown layer on the drying rate
of high oil content sunflower seeds. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;
pishch. tekhn. no.5:68-72 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Krasnodarskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti, kafedra
tekhnologii ziroy.

(Sunflower seed—Drying)

KOSTENKO, V. K.; KOPEYKOVSKIY, V. M.

Effect of thermal drying on the modification of the physio-
logical and biochemical characteristics of high oil content
sunflower seeds. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; pishch. tekhn. no.5:
103-108 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Krasnodarskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti, kafedra
tekhnologii zhиров.

(Sunflower seed—Drying)

KOPEYKOVSKIY, V.M.; KOSTENKO, V.K.

Effect of the conditions of thermal drying on the mold microflora
of sunflower seeds. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; pishch. tekhn. no.2:
26-28 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Krasnodarskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti, kafedra
tekhnologii zhirov.
(Sunflower seeds—Drying) (Molds (Botany))

KOPEYKOVSKIY, V.N.; KOSTENKO, V.I.

Changes occurring in some biochemical properties of high oil-content sunflower seeds during various methods of thermal drying. Biokhim. zер. i khlebopech. no.7, 233-244 '64.
(MIRA 17:9)

1. Krasnodarskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti.

KOSTENKO, V. M., akusherkha (selo Blagoveshchenskoye Zaporozhskoy oblasti)

Gynecological massage of the uterus. Fel'd. i akush. 27 no.5:
48-49 My '62. (MIRA 15:7)

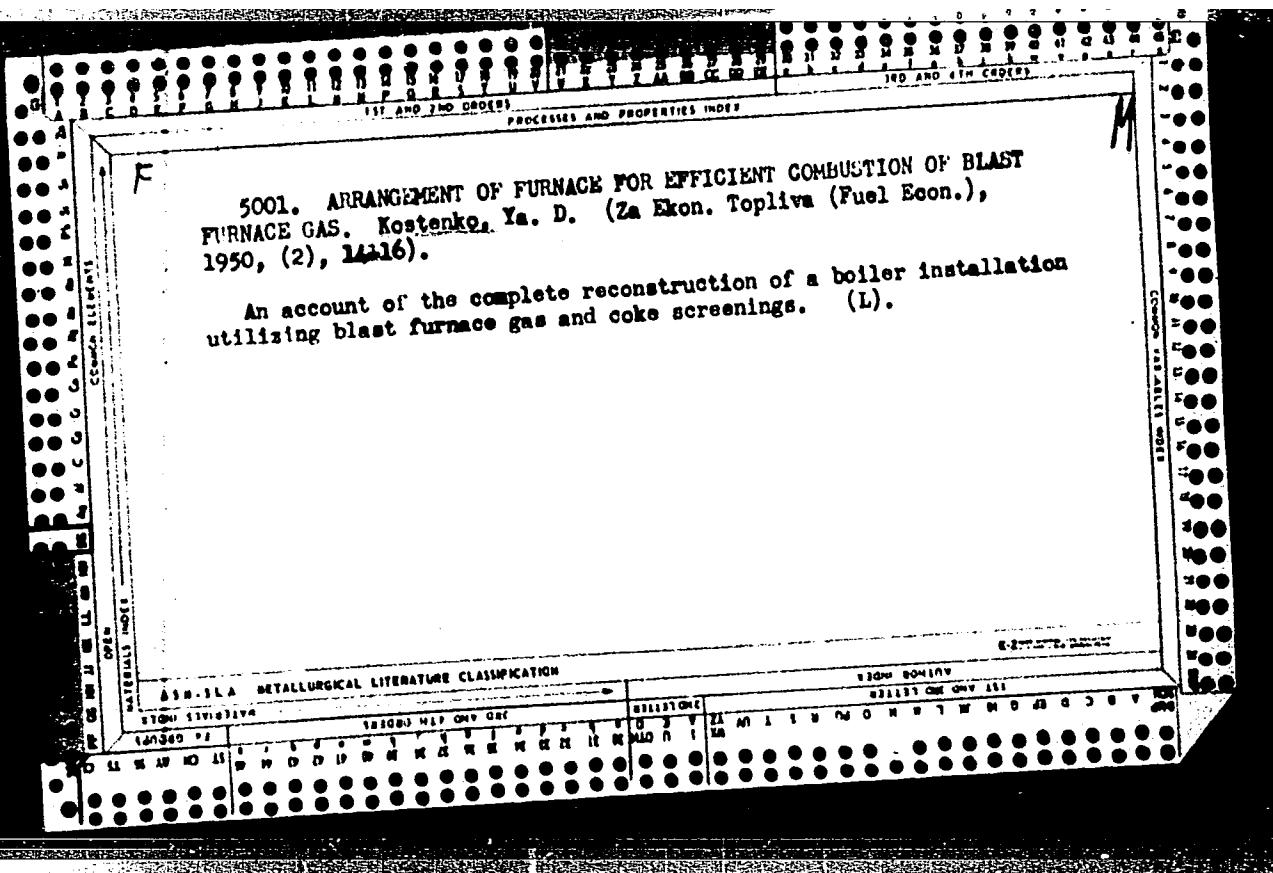
(UTERUS) (MASSAGE)

KOSTENKO, Vladimir Pliyevkovich, korabel'nyy inzhener; RAKOWSKIY, L. I.,
redaktor; KONFOROVICH, A. I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[On board the "Orel" at Tsushima; recollections of a participant in
the Russo-Japanese war at sea during 1904-1905] Na "Orle" v Tsusime;
vospominaniia uchastnika russko-iaponskoi voiny na more v 1904-1905
g.g. Leningrad, Gos.sociuznoe izd-vo sudostroitel'noi promyshl., 1955.
542 p.

(MIRA 9:1)

(Tsushima, Battle of, 1905)



KOSTENKO, Ya.D., inzhener.

Louvered fly ash collectors. Elek.sta. 25 no.7:12-17 J1 '54.
(Ash disposal) (MLRA 7:8)

KOSTENKO, Ye.P.; SAKHNIN, A.V., inzh., retsenzent; MAKOVSKIY,
G.M., inzh., red.;

[Operation of piston compressors] Ekspluatatsiia porsh-
nevykh kompressorov. Moskva, Izd-vo "Mashinostroenie,"
1964. 105 p. (MIRA 17:6)

DEGTYAR', A.K.; KOSTENKO, Ye.S.

Parenteral forms of epidemic hepatitis. Zhur. mikrobiol.; epid.
i immun. 41 no.6:136 Je '64. (MIRA 18:1)

l. Poltavskaya oblastnaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya
i Semenovskaya rayonnaya bol'nitsa.

KOSTENKO, Yu.G., aspirant

Adenomatosis in sheep. Veterinariia 41 no.11:34-36 N '64.
(MIRA 18:11)
I. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut myasnoy i molochnoy
promyshlennosti.

FURTSEV, Mikhail Yegorovich; KOSTENKO, Yu.I., red.

[Laboratory work on electric drive systems in mines] Laboratornye raboty po rudnichnomu elektroprivodu. Kiev, Izd-vo Kievskogo univ., 1965. 109 p. (MIRA 18:9)

PYASKOVSKIY, Dmitriy Vladimirovich; YAKOVKIN, A.A., retsenzent;
PLUZHNIKOV, V.Kh., dots., retsenzent; KOSTENKO, Yu.I., red.

[Course of spherical astronomy] Kurs sfericheskoi astronomii.
Kiev, Izd-vo Kievskogo univ., 1964. 135 p. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN Ukr.SSR(for Yakovkin).

MARTYNENKO, Vladimir Semenovich; MOSEYENKOV, B.I., dots.,
retsenzent; TERESHCHENKO, N.I., dots., retsenzent;
KOSTENKO, Yu.I., red.

[Operational calculus] Operatsionnoe ischislenie. Kiev,
Izd-vo Kievskogo univ., 1965. 184 p. (MIRA 18:3)

VLASOVA, K.N.; ANTHROPOVA, A.N.; MATKOVSKIY, A.N.; KOSTENKO, Yu.B.;
ZASLAVSKIY, N.N.; SAMOCHVALOV, A.V.; SOKHOR, F.Z.; NECHESOV, V.A.
[deceased]

Rapid polymerization of caprolactam. Plast. massy no.8:18-19
'64. (MIRA 17:12)

ZASLAVSKIY, N.N. [Zaslav's'kyi, N.M.]; KOSTENKO, Yu.N.; KRIKUNOV, N.I.
[Krykunov, M.I.]; MIKHAI'CHENKO, G.S. [Mykhail'chenko, H.S.];
YAZON, M.G. [IAzon, M.H.]

Use of furan plastics in the manufacture of continuous neutralization apparatus. Khim. prom. no.4:31 O-D '64.

(MTRA 18:3)

L 55067-65 EVI(m)/ENG(v)/IMP(j)/T Pe-4/Pe-5 RM
ACCESSION NR: AR5014992 UR/0081/65/000/008/S063/S063

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya. Abs. 8S358

25
B

AUTHOR: Kostenko, Yu. N.

TITLE: High-molecular polycaproamide, a valuable material in machine building

CITED SOURCE: Sb. tr. Kafedry fiz. Luganskiy mashinostroit. in-t, v. 4, 1964,
16-21

TOPIC TAGS: polycaproamide, caprolactam polymerization, machine part, alkaline polymerization, polymer crystallinity / capron

TRANSLATION: A description is given of the alkaline polymerization of caprolactam and of the chief advantages of such a capron over ordinary capron in the manufacture of parts used in machine building. It is shown that alkaline polymerization produces a polymer of higher molecular weight with a lower monomer content (6.8% instead of 10.12%), having a high degree of crystallinity that is uniform throughout its mass. The process is accelerated by a factor of 5 to 6, and the cost of the mold is cut 10 to 50-fold. The method makes it possible

Card 1/2

L 55867-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5014992

to obtain articles of unlimited size without internal stresses. The chief characteristics of the high-molecular-weight polycaproamide are given. T. Sheyn.

SUB CODE: ME, OC

ENCL: 00

Card

282
2/2

KRASOVSKIY, Yevgeniy Petrovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; SHAPovalenko,
Aleksandr Grigor'yevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; KOSTENKO,
Yu.V., retsentent; POLYANSKIY, N.A., inzh., red.

[Automatic control of asynchronous motors] Avtomaticheskoe
upravlenie asinkhronnymi dvigateliами. Kiev, "Tekhnika,"
1964. 170 p. (MIRA 17:7)

KOSTENKO, Z.A.

Significance of meteorological factors in hypertension under the
conditions of Stalinabad. Zdrav. Tadzh. 7 no. 3:29-32 My-Je '60.
(MIRA 14:4)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy terapii (zav. - dotsent Kh.Kh. Mansurov)
Stalinabadskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Abuali ibni Sino.
(STALINABAD—WEATHER—MENTAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS)
(HYPERTENSION)

KOSTENKO, Z. V.

KOSTENKO, Z. V.: "The Elimination of Psychic Disorders Following Serious Forms of Typhus." Acad Med Sci USSR. Moscow, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Doctor in Medical Science)

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 19, 1956.

1. KOSTENKOV, V. I., YAKOVLEV, YE. A.
2. USSR (600)
4. Marine Engineers
7. P. D. Kuz'minskii, scientist, engineer and innovator. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekhn. nauk no. 2, '52.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953. Unclassified.

FEYGIN, Ya.G., doktor ekon. nauk; YANITSKIY, N.F., doktor geogr. nauk; ZHIRMUNSKIY, M.M., doktor geogr. nauk; ALAMPIYEV, M.P., doktor ekon. nauk; KOSTENNIKOV, V.M., kand.ekon. nauk; BUYANOVSKIY, M.S., kand. geogr. nauk; SHISHKIN, N.I., doktor geogr. nauk; MOSKVIN, D.D., kand.ekon. nauk; GURARI, Ye.L., kand.ekon.nauk; VETROV, A.S., kand.geogr. nauk; LISETSKAYA, A.P., red.; PONOMAREVA, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Methodological problems of economic geography] Metodologicheskie voprosy ekonomiceskoi geografii. Moskva, Ekonomizdat, 1962. 278 p. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk USSR i Institut ekonomiki Akademii nauk SSSR (for Feygin).
2. Institut geografii Akademii nauk SSSR (for Yanitskiy, Zhirmunskiy, Buyanovskiy).
3. Institut ekonomiki mirovoy sotsialisticheskoy sistemy Akademii nauk SSSR (for Alampiyev).
4. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-ekonomicheskiy sovet Soveta Ministrov SSSR (for Kostennikov).
5. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut truda Gosudarstvennogo komiteta Soveta Ministrov SSSR (for Shishkin).
6. Institut ekonomiki Akademii nauk SSSR (for Moskin).
7. Orenburgskiy pedagogicheskiy institut (for Vetrov).

(Geography, Economic--Methodology)

KOSTENNIKOV, Vasiliy Mikhaylovich

[Economic regions of the U.S.S.R.] Ob ekonomicheskem raionirovani
SSSR. Moskva, Gospolitizdat, 1957. 61 p. (MLRA 10:5)
(Russia--Economic policy)

KOSTENNIKOV, VASILY MIKHAYLOVICH

Ekonomicheskiye Rayony SSSR. Moskva, Gos. Izd-vo Geogr. Lit-ry, 1958.
167 p. maps (1 fold) 20 cm.
Bibliography: p. 163-166

DANILOV, A.D.; MUKHIN, G.I.; LENOV, M.; KISTANOV, V.; KOPYLOV, N.;
KOSTEENIKOV, V.; MOSHKOVA, N.; LISOV, V.Ye., red.; KHOLIN,
I.A., red.; PONOMAREVA, A.A., tekhn.red.

[Distribution of branches of the national economy of the U.S.S.R.]
Razmeshchenie otrassei narodnogo khoziaistva SSSR. Pod red. A.D.
Denilova i G.I.Mukhina. Moskva, Gosplanizdat, 1960. 331 p.
(MIRA 13:11)

1. Moscow. Gosudarstvennyy ekonomicheskiy institut. 2. Kafedra
ekonomicheskoy geografii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo ekonomi-
cheskogo instituta (for all, except Kholin, Ponomareva).
(Geography, Economic)